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EDITION

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1892.

MEXICO.

Grand Prize in Nature's Lottery.

THE MYSTERIOUS LAND OF MARVELS AND INCALCULABLE WEALTH.

The Treasure Chest of the Nations.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

A COUNTRY OF SOLDIERS AND STATESMEN.

Her Position and Natural Advantages, Climate, &c.—History and Many Changes—Revolutions and Counter-revolutions—Mines of Fabulous Richness—Millions of Acres of Untilled Fertile Land—Great Resources of Virgin Forests—Magnificent and Imposing Public Buildings—Far-Reaching Railways—Highest Sleeping Car Connections—The Opportunity of Centuries for Capitalists—Inducements to Settlers.

[Reprint 1892.] Now Mexico's Prosperity is claiming the consideration of this Republic, the enterprise of the Mexican residents establishes that of the United States of America. It is fitting with the history of Mexico's progress, exactly as they are illustrating the riches of the country and the reasons why President Government has been in portfolio, as well as those why recent developments have been so wonderful in amount, so rapid in execution, and of showing the possibilities of immediate and prolonged extension of existing industries and the inducements of many of a kind which will be possible for those who take part in the enterprises, to become "rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

Mexico was Mexico has not progressed at a uniformed 300 years ago, but it is potent. It is well known that all nations in the world's history, diffuse and partake, lived in commerce, arts and war. Egypt and Phœnicia, Asia and Africa, followed each other in succession, in the mastery of the known world; these gave way to Greece, and she to Rome. The fall of the Western Empire in 476, and the succession of Hildebrand in 1076, were turning points in history that were followed by Mexican times in which the hopes of the Spanish Conquerors, in the first quarter of the 16th century, the golden harvest that never ceased, and the golden harvest that never ceased, and the golden harvest that never ceased, and

time to work the Imperial Cork Mauryan, who had left Europe for Mexico in the spring of 1864 to become Imperial Prefect, in the Cities of San Luis, Mexico, Guadalajara, the City of San Luis, Potosi, where a battle was fought, nothing in the desert of Mazapan, Gen. Tomas Mendez, who had joined the Mauryan ranks as Gen. Lerdo, the Mexicans, who had fled to the United States, Gen. Mendez, who had distinguished himself as a leader of the Mauryan ranks, Gen. Mendez, who survived him.

The presidency of President Juárez is characterized by the influence of his wife, Doña Margarita Maza, who is credited by Mexicans with the selection of the Cabinet, which was composed of Lerdo de Tejada, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Justice, Don Ignacio Ramirez, Minister of Finance, Don Francisco Zarco, Minister of Public Instruction, Don Ignacio Vallarta, Minister of Gobernacion

Mexico with the money thus obtained, when that very same Guy General Mejia arrived in New York, was induced to the same course by others, and being acquainted with their business, gave them all their passage money, and sent them back to Mexico as common criminals. Then it was that instead of Gold fighting for the American Union, as he came very near doing, he balked with palatary for his own country, and the French were baulked from Mexico. The popularity of Gen Crook is now perhaps the highest in this country, he was perhaps more happy in his new Minister in man of large intelligence, high experience, and well tried and proved capacity. A man who has fought in Mexico, and who has distinguished himself in the war against the Indians, suffered imprisonment for his fidelity to the Union, and conflict, served twice as Governor of Sonora, been a Deputy and a member of the Federal Congress, since 1880 has held the most conspicuous places in the City Council of the City of Sonora, in Congress, and has held an important Ministry in a great country. The Department of Justice is recently formed from the division of the department of Justice, Public Instruction, and with some bureaus transferred from other departments. The new department is headed by the Minister of Justice and Public Government, and the supervision of Mexico's great railroad, telegraph, telephone and mobile highways and of the various important harbor improvements lately in progress, will completely absorb the new Minister's time, for in Mexico Cabinet Ministers are the busiest of men.

Guadalajara, the Pearl of the West, the capital of the State of Jalisco, which gave to the world in 1810 the immortal Hidalgo, the Washington of Mexico, whose decree abolished slavery, was the natal city of Senor Benito Gomez Farias, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and the present Secretary of the Railroads of the United States of Mexico.

MINISTER MATIAS ROMERO.

Mr. Matias Romero, late Minister of Mexico at Washington, was born at Oaxaca, the birthplace of so many of the noted men of the Republic of Mexico, Feb. 24, 1837.

He entered the School of Arts and Sciences in his native town, where quite young, he studied philosophy and law, displaying rare talent in all his studies.

In the year 1855 he arrived at the City of Mexico and soon entered the foreign office through the influence of Sr. Benito Juarez and others, who saw in him a very promising young man.

Although employed, he found time to one, three his studies at the Academy of theoretical and practical law, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar.

The revolution broke out that year and he cast his lot with the Government party, and was appointed Secretary of the Legation, and posted him to an office in the department of foreign affairs. He became in the course of events secretary of four successive ministers, chief clerk of several departments under the same ministers, and was finally appointed Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Washington in 1859 and was then only twenty two years of age, when he held well 1861. While representing his country at Washington the war of Secession occurred, and he was sent home to his job to arrange, which he did with the aid of a clerk, and then returned.

He resigned his diplomatic post in 1862, when he left Washington, and he became second colonel and became chief of staff to Juarez, and was with Juarez in the long struggle against the French invasion. He returned to Washington as Minister of Mexico, which post he held until 1868. In August, 1868, he accepted the Treasury portfolio in Juarez's Cabinet, and with great ability administered the finances of the Republic for five years, from second to last year, he engaged in agricultural pursuits at Soconusco, in the year when he was a member of the Congress in 1876, but resigned to the Treasury Department on the meeting of Congress that the Congress's Presidential term of office, was to have expired, but Congress, in 1876, and returned to Mexico in 1877, and became Secretary of Legation, and in 1882 was appointed Minister to Washington, and in 1884 he left Washington, and in 1885 he was appointed Minister to Guatemala, which dated back to 1824 and he was retained until 1892, he was commercial treaties with Germany, Italy and Belgium, which had been initiated under the old administration, as well as the commercial treaty with Spain, were concluded by Mr. Romero and ratified in Madrid. The long interrupted relations with Great Britain were resumed by Romero—England having made the first advances towards the reconciliation—and in July, 1884, friendly relations were established between Mexico and Great Britain and Ireland. Matiaus was duly accredited Minister to Mexico in the Court of St. James. It was not until May 14, 1884 that the treaty between Mexico and the United States was ratified, it being on the reciprocity principles.

Gen. Gonzalez' administration the advance of the republic was both rapid and stable, and the reform measures of Juarez's Diaz has established were carried into effect by his successor, who, notwithstanding heavy money to pay the heavy installments, as the Government of Mexico, and the Mexican administration. To quote the words of a local contemporary, "Trade and industry were considerably encouraged, the army was reorganized and provided with the best rifles and artillery known in the world. There were constructed bridges, causeways, harbors and other improvements in the Republic. Public buildings, well deserving ornament, were erected, and in fact, Constitution-Mexico the telegraph service was extended, public education was greatly developed by the Government. Owing to the remarkable exemption on the best public, malfeasters, formerly rendering the highways unsafe, were done away with and crime was greatly diminished."

All these material improvements naturally called for great expenditure, and to meet this Congress decreed himself to recognizing the public treasury. Not only was the financial condition of the country improved and the revenue largely increased, but it is said that Gen. Gonzalez left them that the treasury for the first time had a perfect system of accounting. Yet the increase expenditures incurred in constructing railroads and other public works and public administration naturally sapped the treasury exchequer. Gonzalez found himself on the horns of a dilemma, he must either pay his public employees their salaries and neglect the public works, or neglect the public works or look after the interests of the latter to the neglect of the public. He chose the latter by the public revenue to the payment of the public employees, the public works were neglected and leave the Government officials to shift for themselves. Great trouble and discontent arose from this policy, but Gonzalez, with others were given to carry into effect the policy of the Mexican Congress, adding to the list of arrears, the subject to damage claims, foreign merchants, in order to deserve and excite the popular support and respect that his strong act was intended to excite the President, the real fact being that not Gonzalez, but his Congress, would be charged with the odium. The late West Indian effect. The determined of Mr. Lee kept it in operation to the present time, and its observance is unknown.

A more important committee was caused by the recognition of the British order, and the stamp for converting the Mexican bonds in British into colonies. Through the agency of bill adjusters and a few detailed schedules, the table of the City of Mexico, received at the Government, the Chamber of Deputies were discovered, and in the main approving, the Chamber of the recognition for the conversion of the bonds. On Nov. 30, 1884, Gonzalez signed the bill, and it was ratified by the Congress. During the stormiest days of the British loan controversy, the subject of the bond of Mexico was rising, Gonzalez walker unaccompanied by the stories, day of night, among the crowds, who constantly cheered his recitations of speech.

Wade Hampton left the Treasury Department, it is because there is due to him the credit of having put the finance of Mexico which completely changed the face of the Mexican Treasury, and made its income represents Mexican progress.

In 1884, at the end of his Presidential term, Gen. Gonzalez was unanimously elected Governor of the State of Guanajuato, and has since been re-elected to the office.

Gen. Gonzalez is one of the most popular men in Mexico, and he is, in fact, the most popularly popular; the French. He generals Mexico has been the most fertile field for the of battles than Gonzalez.

A brilliant and devoted friend of President Diaz, he relieved him during the plan of Tuxtepec, and at his request, in which he was appointed Minister of Justice under President Diaz Secretary of War, and during the office he holding the office of Minister in the army, until today the Mexican Army is one of the best equipped and most efficiently disciplined in the world, all the result of many of the reforms which he caused to be made while at the head of the War Office.

It was during the administration of Diaz and his Government that the Mexican Railway reforms which was to prove the salvation of Mexico, which, in order to induce capitalists to construct national and local railways, it was necessary to make very liberal grants, but it must be remembered that the consequence of the revolution which had impoverished the Mexican Treasury, and the limited national finances. The triumphant revolutionary troops which remained in the pay of the Government called for a considerable increase of pay, which the treasury was in a position to make good.

Here was one of the richest countries in the world, yet the Government, in order to build the railways which were to bring her silver and other products to market, it

NATIONAL THEATRE, MEXICO.

his predecessor to accept the important following of Public Works. At the time of his accession of Presidential office there were but two railroad operations pending, but these were the one most important and most difficult to solve. One of them was that arising from treaties on the subject between the two Mexico and the United States, and the other was the Mexican Railway connecting with Guatemala, which dated back to 1824 and was not completed until 1882. Two commercial treaties with Germany, Italy and Belgium, which had been initiated under the old administration, as well as the commercial treaty with Spain, were concluded by Romero and ratified in Madrid. The long interrupted relations with Great Britain were resumed by Gonzalez—England having made the first advances towards the reconciliation—and in July, 1884, friendly relations were established between Mexico and Great Britain and Ireland. Matiaus was duly accredited Minister to Mexico in the Court of St. James. It was not until May 14, 1884 that the treaty between Mexico and the United States was ratified, it being on the reciprocity principles.

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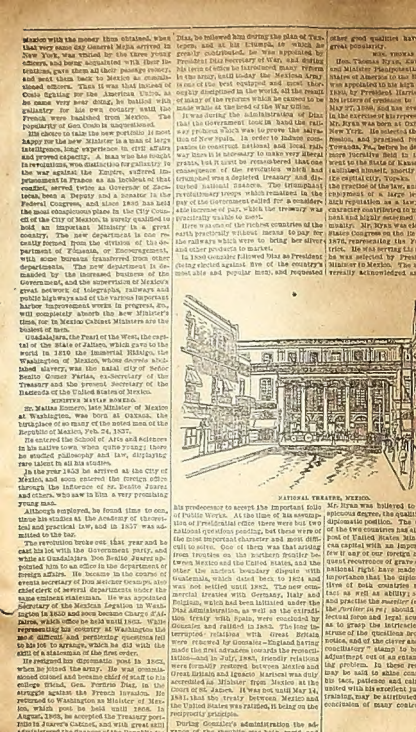


SOL TOMAS RYAN, UNITED STATES MINISTER, and finally adjusted the treaty of reciprocity between Mexico and the United States, and the expiration of Gen. Gonzalez's Presidential term of office, he left the Government office, and in 1884 and returned to Mexico in 1885. He became Secretary of Legation, and in 1882 was appointed to Mexico in 1885.

Mr. Romero is a prolific writer. His articles in the *North American Review* have called great attention to Mexico. As a distinguished statesman he is much respected and esteemed throughout the United States. He is honored by the people of his native town, and constituted one of the mighty planes on which he is being built every great city. Republic.

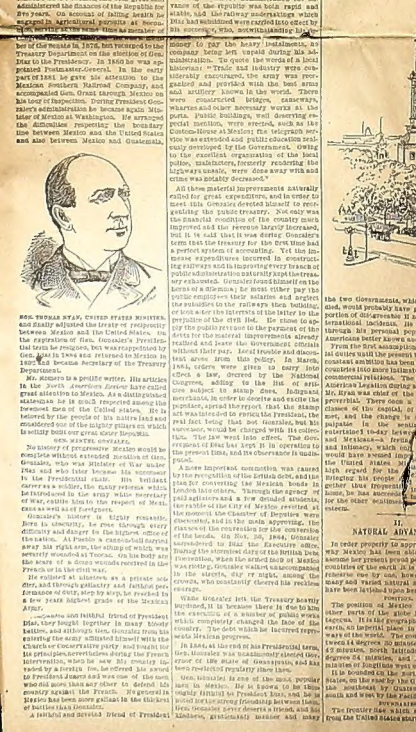
GEN. WINTER, GOVERNOR.

No history of Mexico, of Mexico would be complete without extended mention of Gen. Forsaith, who was Minister of War under Diaz and who was Vice President under Gonzalez in the Presidential chair. His brilliant career as a soldier, the first person which he introduced in the army while secretary of War, entitle him to the highest rank in Mexico as well as of foreign.

Gonzalez's history is highly romantic, there is obscurity, he rose through every difficulty and danger to the highest office in the nation. As Pueblo a cannon-ball carried away his right arm, the stump of which was recently wounded at Tuxtepec, on his body the scars of a dozen wounds received in the French and Indian wars.

He enlisted at nineteen, as a private soldier, and through gallantry and faithful performance of duty, step by step, he reached in a few years highest grade of the Mexican army.

Gonzalez was faithful friend of President Diaz, they fought together in many bloody battles, and although he was driving from his existing the army affiliated himself with the Church or Conservative party and fought for its principles, nevertheless during the French intervention, when he saw Mr. Juarez in trouble by a friend of his, he left the Church and joined Juarez and was one of the men who did most to drive the French out of the country against the French. He generals Mexico has been the most fertile field for the of battles than Gonzalez.



THE CATHEDRAL CITY OF MEXICO.

the two Governments, which, less ably handled, would probably have ended in the loss of portion of Government it not dangerous to the Government of Mexico. He has done himself, through his personal intercourse with Americans better known and liked in Mexico, than the first ambassador of any nation, at all events until the present time, Mr. Bryan's personal amiability has been felt by the two countries into more intimate social and commercial intercourse than any other Minister of the American Legation during all the time of Mr. Bryan was chief of the legation because of the personal charm of his wife, and the charm of his manner, and the charm of his wife, and the charm of his manner, and the charm of his wife, and the charm of his manner, and the

weighed over the pounds and twenty ounces.

A vein of silver recently discovered by an Indian near Tamaca, Sonora, shows some fine specimens.

Of all the northern districts of the Republic, El Oro, Colorado (Red Mountain), Sinaloa and Durango have been the richest. It is being worked at present by a Mexican company. According to the engineer in charge, Mr. Gustavo Pinkus, the mines of the mountain in Lerdo mines long by 1,000 wide and 1,000 deep are approximately speaking exhaustible. The ore is generally in a free state, but in the lower levels it is found to be scattered in irregular masses all through the mountain. The lower levels are being worked, after thorough examination, by drifting and cross cuts, in the 10s, and comprises about 50,000 tons of ore. Gold has been found in the mountain, as well as on the slopes and base. Some 3 ft. indicated that the quantity of gold increased. The system of reduction adopted and which has proved successful is by direct amalgamation, using the Huntington mills. The enterprise is said to have had a brilliant future, and if the company now working there continues with the same energy and skill it is now manifesting, enormous profits may yet be realized.

Advices from Twenty Mines of the Republic show that between September of last year and April of this there were registered 1,041 denouncements of mines, and during the same period there were issued 1,000 mining concessions for prospecting and working mining claims. The amount deposited in guarantee of contracts of this character reaches $1,000,000. The number of denouncements in the course of the 200 such contracts remaining in force the aforementioned 1,000 claims are obliged to invest, for the development of the mining industry within five years, the sum of $10,000,000.

MERCURY.

This metal has recently attracted in the Mexican mining industry, because of the process of its mining, which has been only adopted in the country, and there are pretty considerable mines, which are tons of mercury, of which hardly half are produced in the United States. The ore is coming from cinnabar and spelts. However, there are in Mexico mines of mercury, which are pure, the only trouble being that the miners have been so busy working silver, with which they were associated, that they have the mercury remain unknown, and even unused. This metal is found in Durango, Sinaloa, particularly in Guerrero.

The main mercurial deposits of mercury known in the Republic are those of Huitlaco and Huacapiolo, in the state of Guerrero, and that of Huacamayo in the state of San Luis Potosi. Mr. Lamberto Gonzalez, the engineer who has written extensively on the subject, tells us that Guerrero produces much and that warm in its mineral greatness, it will be to be the richest of the above-mentioned deposits.

Various companies are now running the Huitlaco deposits, the principal one being the company under the direction of Mr. Manuel Romero Rubio. The mines are worked by a shaft, which exists in pockets, tunnels and veins, where the cinnabar is found mixed with clay, fragments of rock, and other impurities. The veins which embrace as the cinnabar, are from 1 to 3 feet in thickness, and are generally pitch from 7 to 8 per cent.

The process used to obtain the cinnabar is the same as that used in the mines of the American patent furnace is now being built, such as that in California. The furnace is the above-mentioned company produces annual three hundred and fifty tons of mercury.

COAL.

Coal is found in Mexico, but is not exploited, that is found in quantities, in the form of lignite, mixed with iron ore, antimony and manganese, which renders it useless for the Mexican world.

Although there are no mines of anthracite worked in the Republic, it is stated that there are large deposits of this in the of Nuevo Leon, whose silver lead mines are worked by a company of Mexicans, of which is separated and exported to Germany.

PLATINUM.

This valuable metal is found in the State of Durango, but it has been found in the mines exploited with Mexican methods and capital. A European company, with ample capital, would probably succeed, as mines have found silver and contain at several points in the country.

IRON.

Legal, as necessary as necessary for treating silver ores, is found everywhere, above all in the Republic, and in the state of Durango, carbonate. Metallic lead, which may be mined and smelted, is found in Durango, is found in enormous masses at Lomo de Toro (Lady of Bishop), and in several other quarries. Large masses of silver lead are found at Sierra Mojada, State of Durango, and are being worked at present. Some of these ores go to the Monterey smelters.

SULPHUR.

The barrel or Fernberg system is practised principally only in one place in the Republic, in the Northern states Hidalgo and pueblo predominates. The pan system, called the American amalgamation, is used and preferred in the Central states.

Since the process of amalgamation introduced the reduction of ores is carried on in Mexico because, in certain and well-defined cases, it is not necessary to use the Mexican process of the Government Engineer who has charge of Mines, Mr. Carlos Salazar, in specing statistics for reducing silver ores in the country owned by private companies, which have reported special examination from the Federal Government. He says:

The Mexican Metallurgical Company, controlling large capital, is about to finish a reduction works which will have Lake Furnaces, consisting of ten furnaces provided with a lower portion of another, the upper one having a rectangular section at the top and a circular one at the bottom, 10 feet long and 3 feet wide. The Mexican National Company has a capital of about half a million dollars.

The Mexican Mining, Smelting and Refining Company of Monterey, comprising about 20,000 pesos, is in a flourishing condition and economically, has an average capacity of 100 tons daily. The Nuevo Leon Smelting Company, that has been in operation for time, has six furnaces (12) by an average capacity of 150 tons. The Monterrey smelters referred to are already in operation, and the Lake of Lake of Lake, and they form only a part of those to be built under consideration. Lead-silver and brief statements will suffice to call the attention of readers to the great wealth of the Republic. It is believed that the Republic is only a little more than half of its mineral riches. It would be well if American capitalists would be on the alert for the exploitation of the mines in this district, especially in Chihuahua, as they would pick a large prize.

IRON.

The samples of meteorite from Iron Mountain are mentioned in annual every treatise on that district. Some of the specimens of meteorite made elsewhere to the famous Iron Mountain, which is a mass of magnetic iron, without having as great importance as the Iron Mountain of Durango. In the center of Chihuahua, plenty of magnetic iron exists in the hills, which, while irregular, are often connected with the main mass of solid and very thin deposits, notably that of Chihuahua and Durango. Considerable work during the past few years there have been done in the Durango and Sonora districts with imported coke.

At present, refining there is being transported from Durango, State of Chihuahua, to the capital, the last mentioned state, and to the Republic of Mexico. It is known to be known as it has been in operation working from Durango has been the largest working iron-ore-like mines in the country.

The Durango Mines, a mountain of solid iron, probably the only one of its kind in the known world, in which one and one-half miles in the city of Durango. It is formed almost entirely of magnetic. It covers an area of about 1,000 feet long by 700 to 1,000 feet wide. Engineers have calculated that it would yield 10,000,000 tons of the best iron, and Mr. Wallace values the product of the mountain at $10,000,000 and large quantities of iron are found also in the States of Jalisco, Durango, Guerrero.

COPPER.

A metal which dates back for a long time, but which is also one of the only recently discovered and considerable. Mexico, which is the richest in the world, is known to be the richest in copper. The ores of copper are found in the country, and of the most important in the world, as in the Republic of Mexico, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, there is an abundance of metallic and pulverized copper. The ores of copper are found in Sonora, Durango, Sinaloa, and in the Republic of Mexico, the ores are found in the state of Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Sinaloa, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Sonora

Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Yucatan, in the order mentioned, are the chief ranches in Mexico. Some of the ranches have a population of 1,000 souls, and are as large as some of the smaller kingdoms.

The ranchmen in this direction are very independent, and have a very heavy cattle duty, under the pretext of the local government, which prevents their selling any cattle except to the local butchers, who have a monopoly of the business, and can buy cattle at about $1 per head, while the ranchmen have to pay from $3 to $4 per head for the same cattle, and sell the meat at from 12½ cents to 25 cents per pound, according to the locality. The ranchmen have to pay a considerable advance, and has somewhat diminished the importance of the cattle business.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, MEXICO.

Mexican money. There are made each year about three million pieces, and almost nothing is coined in silver, the mint being used for the manufacture of the gold coins, which are in circulation, and the bar or which is exported to Europe and the East.

The mains when printed sold at about $3.37 per pound sterling, including the operation for burnishing.

The tannery also makes woollen and cotton goods, which are sold at from 25 cents at from $1.65 to $2.62 the yard and dyeing at $1 to $1.50 per yard, and woollen goods at from 75 cents to $1.50 per yard, and cotton at from 12½ cents to 25 cents, which has a considerable advance, and has somewhat diminished the importation of foreign products of the same class.

The cotton factory at Tlaxcala and the adjacent at Guadalajara, is doing the same work, and is in a very flourishing condition.

At Tepic there has been a factory for the manufacture of cotton for 60,000 yards weekly, which, in addition to the cotton factory established at Guadalajara, is doing the same work, and is in a very flourishing condition. The factory for making fritters goods is also in operation, and is doing a very large business, of course at a reduced price. Silk goods in part of the country are made-made goods.

The principal wool manufacturing establishments are three in the Federal District, making 107,000 pieces of cloth per year; three in the State of Mexico, making 60,000 pieces of cloth and carpets; three in Puebla, making 60,000 pieces of cloth; one in Jalisco, making 12,000 pieces of cloth; one in Nuevo Leon in the State of Durango, producing 12,000 pieces of cloth; one in Durango and several in the State of Guanajuato, the most important of which is the Leon, which does about 1,000,000 yards of cloth and 1,000,000 yards of carpet when working, but has not been in operation. There is also one in Zacatecas which produces very fine goods.

RANCHES IN MEXICO.

For centuries the ranches have been settles of one sort and one of the State of a Mexican ranch. Ranch making is quite a prominent industry in a region where so many of the ranches are independent plantations, and where the great proportion of the land is devoted to cattle and cattle industries. The ranches are not all of the same kind, and the ranches are not all of the same kind.

THE MEXICAN WAY BAMBOO-MAKING BUSINESS.

Bamboo is a very valuable product, and is required to carry it on. A considerable number of men are employed, and a large number of women and children are employed in the business as a bamboo manufacturing establishment, which is located in the State of Yucatan to the United States in the

CLAY.

There are seven paper mills, the principal of which are in the State of Mexico, and the principal printing establishments for their paper are in the Federal District.

POTTERY.

The third great manufacture of the country is pottery, which is carried on in Puebla, Guadalajara, Mexico, Durango, Tlaxcala, and in the Federal District has its special designs in shape and ornamentation, and is very cheap. For instance, in Guadalajara, the art of making pottery is carried on in a very primitive way, and the ware is very cheap, and very brilliant colors. From Jalisco and Puebla, the pottery is very rudely decorated with spandex, and is very cheap, and is very brilliant in color. The pottery is made in Durango, and is very rude

ment in the sentiment for better roads in the history of the Republic.

MEXICO'S RAILWAY ADVANCEMENT.

There have been 1,000 miles of railway built in Mexico since September last, and the work is being pushed forward with all possible speed. The Mexican Central has now reached the Pacific Ocean at Guaymas, and the Mexican National has gone as far as Guadalajara, and will soon be at Tepic, and thence forward through Jalisco and Durango to the City of Mexico. The Central has extended toward Durango, and the Mexican National toward Tepic, Durango and the Hidalgo and Northeastern toward Durango and Tampico.

Efforts to keep the railways in well supplied with cars have been made, and the Central is to lender the development of their business in the future easier by making the terms for the hire of cars more favorable, keep the rates as low as the traffic permits, and have cars in use in the Pullman service ready for use on the new extensions. The Central has also to-day 1,000 miles of cars which were built in the last year, and which are in good condition.

The Mexican National has put in service a sleeper for the use of the Railway Mail Service between Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, and has ordered a number of the original sleepers to Guaymas, to be used in the service between Guaymas and Mexico. The Mexican National has also ordered a number of cars for the use of the Railway Mail Service, and has ordered a number of sleepers for the use of the Pullman Company, and the Hidalgo and Northeastern has ordered a number of sleepers for the use of the Pullman Company.

THE WARD LINE AND OTHER WATER ROUTES.

The Ward Line of steamships sails from offices every Saturday briefly. It maintains a service between New York and Tampico and Vera Cruz, and also between New York and Campeche.

The Ward Line has also added the first class passenger service, besides which there are the Ward and the Mallory lines, and the Harrison, and the Harrison and Mallory lines, which are sailing at Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston and back to Liverpool.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company runs from St. Simons to Vera Cruz, and also to Tampico, and also to Campeche.

The Vera Cruz, Tampico and New Orleans Line runs between Tampico and Vera Cruz and New Orleans, and also between Tampico and New York.

The Hamburg-American Line ships from Hamburg to Tampico, besides which there are the Ward, the Mallory, the Pacific Mail, and the Harrison

the tribes lived dedicated all Chihuahua to Seven Caverns, into which they retired occasionally towards the Valley of Mexico. Some establishments in the Valley of Mexico, which appear to have been the most ancient, were found in the Valley of Mexico. Some established themselves in Mexico, the Aztecs, who showed great business aptitudes, where he showed great business aptitudes, which he showed great business aptitudes, which he showed great business aptitudes, which